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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 119

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anuson CHINVANNO (Thailand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories" and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 117, 118 and 12, and 119, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The general debate took place at the 4th to 6th meetings, between 14 and 18 October.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 119 at its 2nd to 7th meetings, and 12th meeting between 6 and 29 October (see A/C.4/48/SR.2-7 and 12).

4. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/48/443).

5. At the 7th meeting, on 20 October, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.5 which was finally sponsored by Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu.

6. At its 12th meeting, on 29 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.5 without objection (see para. 7).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)

7. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/17 of 16 November 1992,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1/ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

1/ A/48/443.

6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories not covered by other agenda items

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anuson CHINVANNO (Thailand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) those chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories.

2. The chapters of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items related to the following specific Territories:

Territory	Relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee 1/
Gibraltar Western Sahara	A/48/23 (Part V), chap. IX
American Samoa Anguilla Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Guam Montserrat Tokelau Turks and Caicos Islands United States Virgin Islands Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Pitcairn St. Helena	A/48/23 (Part VI), chap. X
New Caledonia	A/48/23 (Part VII), chap. XI

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 117, 118 and 12, and 119 on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

4. The Fourth Committee considered item 18 at its 2nd to 8th, 12th and 13th meetings, between 6 and 29 October (see A/C.4/48/SR.2-8, 12 and 13). The general debate and the hearing of petitioners on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 3rd to 6th meetings, between 12 and 18 October.

5. At the 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1993 and drew the attention of the Fourth Committee to the chapters of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above, containing, inter alia, the related draft decisions and draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as the relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/1137-1139, 1141-1143, 1145-1148, 1150, 1152, 1163, 1164 and 1170).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/48/426), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/25 of 25 November 1992.

1/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23).

7. In addition, the Fourth Committee had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(a) Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations (A/48/95-S/25364);

(b) Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations (A/48/359).

8. The Fourth Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	Meeting at which request for hearing was granted
Mr. Boukhari Ahmed, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/48/2)	3rd
Ms. Teresa K. Smith de Cherif, Sahara Fund, Inc. (A/C.4/48/2/Add.1)	3rd
Ms. Danielle Smith, Western Sahara Awareness Project, Inc. (WESAP) (A/C.4/48/2/Add.2)	3rd
Mr. Yann Céléné Uregei, Congrès populaire (A/C.4/48/4)	3rd
Mr. Rock Wamytan, Front de libération nationale kanak socialiste (FLNKS) (A/C.4/48/4/Add.1)	3rd
Mr. Jarat Chopra, Brown University (A/C.4/48/2/Add.3)	4th

9. The Committee heard petitioners as follows: Mr. Boukhari Ahmed, Ms. Teresa K. Smith de Cherif, Ms. Danielle Smith, Mr. Yann Céléné Uregei, and Ms. Donna Winslow on behalf of FLNKS, at the 3rd meeting, on 12 October; and Mr. Jarat Chopra at the 4th meeting, on 14 October.

10. At the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 12 and 14 October, respectively, the representative of Morocco made statements.

11. With the Committee's consent, statements were made by Ms. Lourdes Pangelinan, representative of the Governor of Guam, and by Mr. Joe Bossano, Chief Minister of Gibraltar, at the 3rd meeting, on 12 October.

12. At the 3rd meeting, the representative of Papua New Guinea, in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, made a statement on the items.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Spain made a statement on the question of Gibraltar.

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

14. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the 16 Territories referred to in paragraph 2, the Fourth Committee adopted 3 draft resolutions (paras. 16-22), 2 draft consensuses (paras. 23-25) and 1 draft decision (para. 26), and took note of 1 decision (para. 27). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals is given in paragraphs 16 to 30.

15. At the 12th meeting, on 29 October, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara, New Caledonia, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, Pitcairn and St. Helena.

A. Western Sahara

16. At the 7th meeting, on 20 October, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.4, submitted by him on the question.

17. At its 12th meeting, on 29 October, following the introduction of draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.4 by the Chairman, and statements made on the draft text by the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of 58 countries, 2/ and by Morocco, 2/ the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 28, draft resolution I).

B. New Caledonia

18. At its 13th meeting, on 29 October, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft resolution concerning New Caledonia contained in document A/48/23 (Part VII), chapter XI, paragraph 9 (see para. 28, draft resolution II).

C. American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

19. At the 8th meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman drew attention to the amendments by the United States of America (A/C.4/48/L.7 to L.10) to the draft resolution contained in document A/48/23 (Part VI), chapter X, paragraph 28.

20. At the 13th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of the United States of America introduced amendments (A/C.4/48/L.7, L.8, L.9 and L.10) to: (a) consolidated draft resolution A, contained in document A/48/23 (Part VI), chapter X, paragraph 28; (b) draft resolution B I contained in document A/48/23

2/ See A/C.4/48/SR.12.

(Part VI), chapter X, paragraph 28, relating to American Samoa; (c) draft resolution B VI contained in document A/48/23 (Part VI), chapter X, paragraph 28, relating to Guam; and (d) draft resolution B X contained in document A/48/23 (Part VI), chapter X, paragraph 28, relating to the United States Virgin Islands. The amendments consisted of the following:

Draft resolution A (A/C.4/48/L.7)

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the word "Approves" would be replaced by "Notes";

(b) The amendment to operative paragraph 8 to delete the phrase "including marine resources," was withdrawn by the United States.

Draft resolution B I - American Samoa (A/C.4/48/L.8)

(a) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the employment by the private sector of those public employees who will have lost their jobs as a result of the planned lay-offs;"

would be deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 3, which read:

"3. Also urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to ensure that the salaries paid to employees are on a par with the cost of living in the Territory;"

would be deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. Requests the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to extend to the whole population of the Territory adequate water services with appropriate sanitary conditions and, in this framework, to study the feasibility of making the Government's central water system available to all;"

would be deleted and the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

Draft resolution B VI - Guam (A/C.4/48/L.9)

(a) The second preambular paragraph, which read:

"Recalling the rounds of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Agana Naval Air Station,"

would be replaced by:

"Noting that pursuant to the request of the Government of Guam and the recommendation of the independent Base Relocation and Closure Commission of the administering Power, the administering Power has approved of the closure of aviation activities at the Naval Air Station Agana,";

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the word "should" would be replaced by "does";

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the word "1990" would be replaced by "1988".

Draft resolution B X - United States Virgin Islands (A/C.4/48/L.10)

(a) The second preambular paragraph, which read:

"Noting that steps have been taken to hold a referendum on political status in the Territory in September 1993,"

would be replaced by:

"Noting that a referendum on political status in the Territory was held on 11 October 1993,";

(b) Operative paragraph 1, which read:

"1. Notes the consultative character of the referendum to be held in September 1993;"

would be replaced by:

"1. Notes the consultative character of the referendum which was held on 11 October 1993;";

(c) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. Also requests the administering Power to take all possible measures to encourage insurance companies to return to the Territory and to grant home-owners and real estate purchasers affordable premium rates;"

would be deleted and operative paragraph 5 would be renumbered as operative paragraph 4;

(d) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

"6. Urges all financial organizations of the international community to grant the Government of the United States Virgin Islands every possible assistance in its efforts to acquire the St. Thomas Harbour and the West Indian Company;"

would be deleted and the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

21. At its 13th meeting, on 29 October, the Fourth Committee took the following action on the amendments relating to consolidated draft resolution A, American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands (A/C.4/48/L.7, L.8, L.9 and

L.10) and on the draft resolution as a whole (A/48/23 (Part VI), chap. X, para. 28):

(a) A/C.4/48/L.7

(i) The Committee adopted the amendment to operative paragraph 1 by a recorded vote of 57 to 11, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Cuba, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

(b) A/C.4/48/L.8

(i) The Committee adopted the amendment to delete operative paragraph 2 by a recorded vote of 48 to 1, with 62 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

Against: Cuba.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(ii) The Committee adopted the amendment to delete operative paragraph 3 by a recorded vote of 52 to none, with 58 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(iii) The Committee adopted the amended to delete operative paragraph 4 by a recorded vote of 46 to none, with 64 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of

Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(c) A/C.4/48/L.9

(i) The Committee adopted the amendment to replace the second preambular paragraph by a recorded vote of 62 to none, with 48 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(ii) and (iii) The Committee adopted the amendments to operative paragraph 1 and operative paragraph 3 without a vote.

(d) A/C.4/48/L.10

(i) and (ii) The Committee adopted the amendments to the second preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1 without a vote;

(iii) The Committee adopted the amendment to delete operative paragraph 4 by a recorded vote of 50 to none, with 58 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(iv) The Committee adopted the amendment to delete operative paragraph 6 by a recorded vote of 47 to none, with 64 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(e) A/48/23 (Part VI), chapter X, paragraph 28

22. The Committee adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, without objection (see para. 28, draft resolution III).

D. Gibraltar and Pitcairn

23. At the 8th meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman drew attention to draft consensus A/C.4/48/L.6.

24. At its 13th meeting, on 29 October, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/48/L.6 (see para. 29, draft consensus I).

25. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning the question of Pitcairn contained in paragraph 29 of chapter X of the report of the Special Committee (A/48/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 29, draft consensus II).

E. St. Helena

26. At its 13th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 79 to 2, with 43 abstentions, the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 29 of chapter X of the report of the Special Committee (A/48/23 (Part VII)) (see para. 30). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan

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3/ The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine.

F. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

27. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee took note of the decision of the Special Committee to defer consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to its 1994 session.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)

28. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 47/25 of 25 November 1992,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991 and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991 relating to the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the two parties,

Taking note of the adoption of resolution 809 (1993) by the Security Council on 2 March 1993,

Noting the letter of the President of the Security Council dated 4 August 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General, 4/

Considering that the holding of talks between the two parties in Laayoune from 17 to 19 July 1993 is a positive development,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 5/

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General, 6/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Pays tribute to the Secretary-General and to his Special Representative for their action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of the settlement plan;

3. Reiterates its support for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in conformity with resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991) by which the Security Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

4. Endorses the contents of the letter dated 4 August 1993 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General in which the members of the Council, inter alia, fully supported the efforts of the Secretary-General to make swift progress on the preparations for holding a referendum in

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4/ S/26239.

5/ A/48/23 (Part V), chap. IX.

6/ A/48/426.

accordance with Council resolution 809 (1993), noted that the Identification Commission had begun its preparatory work, welcomed the reaffirmation by the two parties of their commitment to the implementation of the peace plan in its entirety, in particular their encouraging responses to the Secretary-General's compromise proposal concerning the interpretation and application of the criteria, and shared the hope of the Secretary-General that direct talks between the two parties will soon resume;

5. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, 7/

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia,

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7/ A/48/23 (Part VII), chap. XI.

Welcoming the positive outcome of the mid-term review of the Matignon Accords in February 1993 and the continuing support for the process by the new French Government,

Noting the holding of the Pacific Regional Seminar on decolonization at Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, from 8 to 10 June 1993,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of contacts between New Caledonia and neighbouring countries of the South Pacific region,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia; 7/

2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia and building on the positive outcome of the mid-term review of the Matignon Accords, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians according to the letter and the spirit of the Matignon Accords, which are based on the principle that it is for the populations of New Caledonia to choose how to control their destiny;

4. Welcomes recent and foreshadowed measures to strengthen and diversify the New Caledonian economy in all fields;

5. Also welcomes the call by the parties to the Matignon Accords for greater progress in housing, employment, training, education and health care in New Caledonia;

6. Commends the decision to establish a Melanesian cultural centre as a contribution to preserving the indigenous culture of New Caledonia;

7. Takes note of the recent positive initiatives aimed at protecting New Caledonia's natural environment, notably the "Zoneco" operation designed to map and evaluate marine resources within the economic zone of New Caledonia;

8. Acknowledges the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum;

9. Welcomes in particular, in this regard, recent high-level visits to New Caledonia by delegations from countries of the Pacific region;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

A

GENERAL

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 8/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Taking note of the report of the Pacific Regional Seminar to Review the Political, Economic and Social Conditions in the Small Island Non-Self-Governing Territories, held at Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, from 8 to 10 June 1993, 9/ and the information provided at the Seminar by the Lieutenant-Governor of American Samoa and other participants,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation,

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8/ A/48/23 (Part VI), chap. X.

9/ A/AC.109/1159.

Aware of the usefulness both to the Territories and to the Special Committee of the participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Special Committee,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990, 10/

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations regional seminar on decolonization held in 1992 in connection with the Plan of Action of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments contained in the report of the seminar, 11/

1. Notes the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands; 8/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms also that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territories in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV);

10/ A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

11/ See A/AC.109/1114.

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as will enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. Requests the administering Powers to encourage and to facilitate the participation of elected representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration and other appropriate authorities or personalities duly mandated by those representatives in the work of the Special Committee, its Working Group and its Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance, as well as in the work of the Committee's seminars;

6. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

8. Urges the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Also urges the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and requests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions in those Territories;

10. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. Urges the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. Also urges the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories to secure firsthand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

13. Appeals to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in future meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. Urges Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

15. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

16. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations; 10/

17. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

B

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

I. American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that efforts are currently aimed at increasing the production of food crops for local consumption,

Taking note of the announcement by the Governor that his administration was planning to lay off over one thousand public employees, including some four hundred permanent career civil servants,

Noting that American Samoa is the only United States Territory in which employers are allowed to pay workers less than the mainland minimum wage,

Aware that one third of the population is dependent on village-based water systems which often lack basic sanitary conditions,

Noting also the devastation caused by hurricane Val in December 1991 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with relevant regional and international institutions, to assist the Territory in increasing its agricultural output;

2. Calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the economic and social development of the Territory in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States of America;

3. Requests additional information from the elected representatives of American Samoa, the administering Power and/or other sources to enable the Special Committee to determine its future course of action on the question of American Samoa, and in this connection, expresses its firm conviction that a visiting mission to American Samoa at this stage would provide an effective means of obtaining information on developments in the Territory and ascertaining the views of the people of American Samoa with regard to their future status.

II. Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 12/

Noting the decision of the administering Power to effect a policy change aimed at enhancing its relations with its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Aware that the educational system in Anguilla is facing severe problems, including overcrowding, insufficient equipment and supplies in the schools, as well as a high percentage of untrained teachers and the loss of teachers to the private sector and to other parts of the civil service,

Aware also of the inability of Anguilla's educational system to alleviate the problem of scarcity of skilled national personnel, particularly in the fields of economic management and tourism, and that educational reform is of paramount importance to the achievement of the long-term economic goals of the Territory,

Noting that the Government is placing great emphasis on manpower development and training,

Further noting that the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995 is expected to be financed by external donors through grants and concessional loans,

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12/ A/C.4/48/SR.4.

Aware that the exploitation of deep-sea resources would help to reduce the risk of depleting the Territory's own fishing resources as a result of overfishing,

Recalling the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory in 1984,

1. Takes note of the efforts of the administering Power aimed at improving its relations with its dependent Territories of the Caribbean;

2. Requests the administering Power, in considering, adopting and/or implementing policy decisions likely to affect its dependent Territories, to continue to grant the highest attention to the interests, needs and wishes of the territorial Government and the people of Anguilla;

3. Calls upon national, regional and international institutions specializing in the field of education to grant Anguilla funds and equipment, and to make available to the Territory teacher training courses, to enable it to overcome its educational problems;

4. Further calls upon all countries, institutions and organizations endowed with expertise in manpower training to grant Anguilla assistance in this field;

5. Invites the international donor community to contribute generously to the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995, and to grant the Territory all possible assistance to enable it to reach the main development objectives established by the Executive Council of the Territory;

6. Requests all countries and organizations with deep-sea fishing experience to facilitate the acquisition by the Territory's fishing sector of larger boats and of ad hoc fishing equipment, and to provide the Territory's fishermen with deep-sea fishing training programmes;

7. Notes that a period of nine years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla.

III. Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 12/

Noting the negative effects of the international recession on the economy of Bermuda,

Taking note of the recent review of the criminal justice system in the Territory,

Noting with concern the incidence of crime in the secondary schools and noting also the planned restructuring of the public school system,

Reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. Reaffirms its view that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda to decide their own future;

2. Requests the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to mitigate the effects of the world recession, particularly in the domains of tourism and international business;

3. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure that the criminal justice system is fair to all inhabitants of the Territory;

4. Also calls upon the administering Power to ensure that the planned restructuring of the public school system is not prejudicial to the economically less advantaged sectors of the population;

5. Further calls upon the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory would not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

IV. British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 12/

Noting the request of the Territory for a review of its Constitution,

Further noting the statements made by the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and members of the public of the Territory concerning the review by the administering Power of its policy towards, and management of, its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Aware of the impact of the global economic recession on the economy of the British Virgin Islands,

Noting the measures taken by the territorial Government to develop the agricultural, industrial, educational and communications sectors,

Taking note of the desire of the Territory for membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, the Territory's unmet manpower requirements continue to be a critical constraint to its economic growth,

Recognizing the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering,

1. Requests the administering Power to take into account any views or wishes which may be expressed by the territorial Government and the people of the Territory in connection with the constitutional review;

2. Also requests the administering Power, in implementing its review of policy towards, and management of, its Caribbean dependent Territories, to give the highest consideration to the opinions expressed by the Government and the people of the Territory;

3. Further requests the administering Power and all financial institutions to grant the Territory economic assistance, including concessionary funding, to enable it to mitigate the effects of the international economic recession and to pursue its development programmes;

4. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the Territory to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations;

5. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to continue its technical assistance to the British Virgin Islands, bearing in mind the vulnerability of the Territory to external economic factors and the scarcity of skilled workers in the Territory;

6. Also calls upon all countries and organizations with expertise in the development of skilled labour to grant the territorial Government every assistance in the implementation of its educational and manpower training programmes;

7. Notes with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

8. Notes with regret that a period of seventeen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

V. Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 12/

Noting the action taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Further noting that an increased proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates and that there is a need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Aware that the general election of November 1992 in the Territory resulted in the naming of a new Government,

Conscious of the economic priorities recommended by the new Government, namely, to reduce spending, balance the budget, slow down growth to manageable levels and increase tourism,

Noting the Territory's dependence on imported agricultural provisions,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and other related frauds, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Takes note of the change of government in the Territory as a result of the election of November 1992;

2. Notes that, according to election officials, more than 90 per cent of the Territory's registered voters participated in that election;

3. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current programme of securing employment for the local population, in particular at the decision-making level;

4. Requests the administering Power to assist the new territorial Government in acquiring all required expertise to enable it to achieve its economic aims;

5. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue and increase their programmes of assistance to the Territory with a view to strengthening, developing and diversifying its economy;

7. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and other related crimes, as well as drug trafficking;

8. Notes the importance of sending United Nations visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the fact that a period of sixteen years has elapsed since the last mission was dispatched to the Territory.

VI. Guam

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that pursuant to the request of the Government of Guam and the recommendation of the independent Base Relocation and Closure Commission of the administering Power, the administering Power has approved of the closure of aviation activities at the Naval Air Station Agana,

Aware that large tracts of land in the Territory continue to be reserved for the use of the Department of Defense of the administering Power,

Cognizant that the administering Power has undertaken a programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Cognizant also of the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Conscious that immigration into the Territory has resulted in the indigenous Chamorros becoming a minority in their homeland and that, in 1990, 50 per cent of the residents were not born in the Territory,

Mindful that discussions between the Guam Commission on Self-Determination and the executive branch of the administering Power on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act concluded at the end of the previous administration of the administering Power, and that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination has requested the new Administration to appoint a special representative of the President to lead the administering Power's review of the Guam Commonwealth Act,

Recalling that in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam that, upon expeditious enactment by the

Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory does not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination, including independence, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Also calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

3. Notes that discussions held since 1988 between the Government of the United States of America and the Guam Commission on Self-Determination have resulted in qualified agreements on the provisions of the Guam Commonwealth Act, including agreements to disagree on several substantive portions of the Guam proposal, and that the new Administration of the administering Power has been requested by Guam to conduct expeditiously its review of the Guam Commonwealth Act in concert with the Guam Commission on Self-Determination;

4. Requests the administering Power to take all necessary measures to respond to the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the immigration issue;

5. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to recognize and respect the cultural and ethnic identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam;

6. Urges the administering Power to continue to support appropriate measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

7. Notes that a period of fourteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

VII. Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 12/

Aware of the decision of the administering Power to implement a policy change aimed at establishing better dialogue, coordination and cooperation between itself and its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Taking note of the position of the territorial Government that while independence is both desirable and inevitable, it should be preceded by economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain Montserrat as an independent State,

Expressing concern at the high incidence of drug trafficking and money laundering in the Territory,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Aware of the Government's policy to continue to train and develop local human resources,

Recalling that the last United Nations visiting mission to the Territory took place in 1982,

1. Calls upon the administering Power to consider all suggestions made by the Territories concerned within the framework of its review of policy and management of the Caribbean dependent Territories, as well as in the context of any future policy changes affecting them;

2. Requests the administering Power to work towards promoting the economic and social development of the Territory with a view to its attaining self-determination and independence;

3. Notes the Government's expressed preference for independence within a political union with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States;

4. Requests the administering Power, competent regional and international organizations, as well as countries in a position to do so, to grant the Government of Montserrat every assistance it requires to achieve its stated goal of improving the efficiency and productivity of the public service through training at all levels;

5. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take, as a matter of urgency, the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

6. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, to continue to expand their assistance to the Territory in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of Montserrat in accordance with its medium- and long-term development plans;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering;

8. Notes with regret that a period of eleven years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a visiting mission to Montserrat.

VIII. Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, 13/

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of the political institutions of Tokelau,

Noting also the continuing commitment of New Zealand to assist Tokelau in attaining a greater degree of self-government and economic self-sufficiency, and its stated intention to be guided in this regard by the wishes of the Tokelauan people,

Taking note of the plans to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau,

Noting the Territory's continuing efforts to strengthen the role of its local institutions and to assume more responsibility for its own affairs, while reaffirming its desire to retain its special relationship with New Zealand,

Noting also the endeavours of Tokelau to develop its marine and other resources and its efforts to diversify the income-earning ability of its population,

Noting further the concern of the people of the Territory regarding the serious consequences of changes in climatic patterns on the future of Tokelau,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and its setting up of a third country programme for Tokelau for the period 1992-1996,

1. Encourages the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in such a way as to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage and to seek solutions which would meet the unique future needs of Tokelau;

13/ A/C.4/48/SR.5.

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the agreement to continue the process of transferring to Tokelau the responsibility for administration of the Territory, and of the decision by Tokelau to establish a Council of Faipule (joint chairmen of the General Fono) to provide ongoing government for the Territory between sessions of the General Fono;

3. Requests the administering Power to take all necessary measures to facilitate the exercise by the Territory of its political and administrative functions and, in this regard, takes note of the plans to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau;

4. Invites all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and specialized agencies to grant or continue to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclonic storms and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements and address the issues of changes in climatic patterns;

5. Welcomes the invitation of the administering Power to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to dispatch a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1994.

IX. Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 12/

Noting the different views expressed by the elected representatives of the Turks and Caicos Islands on the question of the future status of the Territory,

Aware of the decision of the administering Power to implement a policy change aimed at establishing better dialogue, coordination and cooperation between itself and its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Taking note of the territorial Government's commitment to reform the public service to achieve greater efficiency and to implement its policy of localization of employment,

Noting the Government's expressed need for development assistance to achieve its stated goal of economic independence by the year 1996,

Noting also the Government's decision to establish an investment bank in order to attract substantial investments world wide for much-needed projects,

Noting further that 90 per cent of the food consumed in the Territory is imported, and that the Government has exerted efforts to improve the agricultural and fisheries sectors,

Noting the number of unqualified teachers and the number of expatriate staff in the educational system of the Territory,

Noting with interest the statement made and the information provided by an elected member of the Territory's Legislative Council in March 1993 to the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance on the overall political, economic and social situation in the Turks and Caicos Islands,

1. Reiterates that it is ultimately for the people of the Territory themselves to determine their own future through the exercise of their right to self-determination, including independence;

2. Invites the administering Power, in implementing policy changes concerning its dependent Territories, to continue to take fully into account the wishes and interests of the Government and people of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

3. Calls upon the territorial Government to continue to promote alternative employment opportunities for those civil servants whose employment will be terminated as a result of the public service reform and the planned reduction of employees in the service;

4. Also calls upon the Government to ensure that the employment of expatriates in the Territory's labour force is not prejudicial to the recruitment of suitably qualified and available islanders;

5. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to explore concrete ways of assisting the Turks and Caicos Government to reach its stated goal of achieving economic independence by 1996;

6. Notes with satisfaction the increase in aid, particularly financial assistance, granted to the territorial Government by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and invites that Government to maintain this level of assistance;

7. Calls upon all national, regional, interregional and international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to take all necessary steps to assist the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the establishment and/or operation of its investment bank;

8. Urges the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the territorial Government in increasing the efficiency of the agricultural and fisheries sectors;

9. Also urges the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to support the efforts of the territorial Government to address the problem of environmental pollution and degradation;

10. Calls upon all countries and organizations with experience in the training of teachers to extend generous assistance to the Territory in this field, with particular emphasis on the training of its nationals;

11. Draws the attention of the administering Power to the statement made and the information provided in March 1993 to the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance by an elected member of the Territory's Legislative Council on the political, economic and social situation in the Territory;

12. Notes with regret that a period of thirteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

X. United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that a referendum on political status in the Territory was held on 11 October 1993,

Noting also the concerns expressed in the Territory on the issues of residency requirements for voter eligibility and the availability to all voters of full information on the political options offered to them in the referendum and the implications of these options,

Noting further that the Governor, in his State of the Territory address in January 1993, mentioned the necessity to diversify the Territory's economy further,

Aware that the insurance crisis in the United States Virgin Islands affects home-owners and has an adverse impact on the Territory's real estate market,

Noting that the question of the transfer of Water Island to the Territory is still under consideration,

Noting also the steps taken by the territorial authorities to acquire the St. Thomas Harbour, including the West Indian Company,

Noting further the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and observer status in the Caribbean Community, and its inability, for financial reasons, to participate in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and the outstanding request by the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations mission to the Territory to observe the referendum process,

1. Notes the consultative character of the referendum which was held on 11 October 1993;

2. Notes also the concerns raised in the Territory, prior to the referendum, on the questions of residency requirements and the availability of information on this political process;

3. Requests the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to attract light manufacturing and other enterprises to the Territory in order to diversify its economy;

4. Invites the administering Power, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the transfer of Water Island to the territorial Government;

5. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the policy of the administering Power and the terms of reference of such organizations;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting and observer mission to the Territory.

* * *

29. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft consensuses:

DRAFT CONSENSUS I

Question of Gibraltar

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 47/411 of 25 November 1992 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984 14/ stipulates, inter alia, the following:

> "The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Spain and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hold annual meetings alternately in each capital, the most recent of which took place at Madrid on 1 March 1993, and urges both Governments to continue their

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14/ A/39/732, annex.

negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

DRAFT CONSENSUS II

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the situation in Pitcairn, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

* * *

30. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) further recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION

Question of St. Helena

1. The General Assembly, having examined the question of St. Helena, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

2. The General Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy, to encourage local initiative and enterprise and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes with the aim of improving the general welfare of the community, including the employment situation in the Territory.

3. The General Assembly urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

4. The General Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory.

5. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompts the General Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States.

6. The General Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

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6 December 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38

ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anuson CHINVANNO (Thailand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hear organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question, and to hold the required number of meetings as appropriate.

3. At its 11th and 14th meetings, on 28 October and 1 November, the Fourth Committee granted requests for hearing on the item, contained in documents A/C.4/48/5 and Add.1-8.

4. At the 15th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania made a statement (see A/C.4/48/SR.15).

5. At the 16th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of the African National Congress made a statement (see A/C.4/48/SR.16).

6. At its 15th and 16th meetings, the Committee heard statements by the following persons:

Ms. Donna Katzin, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (A/C.4/48/5);

Ms. Eve Thompson, on behalf of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (A/C.4/48/5/Add.3);

Ms. Beatrice von Roemer, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (A/C.4/48/5/Add.1);

Ms. Vinie Burrows, Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Southern Africa (A/C.4/48/5/Add.2);

Mr. Eric Bjornlund, on behalf of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (A/C.4/48/5/Add.4);

Mr. Richard Rogers, City of London Anti-Apartheid Group (A/C.4/48/5/Add.5);

Ms. Adrena Ifill, American Committee on Africa (ACOA) (A/C.4/48/5/Add.7);

Prince Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, Inkatha Freedom Party (A/C.4/48/5/Add.8).

7. Summaries of the above statements are contained in the records of the meetings (A/C.4/48/SR.15 and 16).

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 71
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Government of the Russian Federation dated 25 November 1993 concerning the resolution adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 18 November 1993 relating to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START-I) (see document A/48/620-S/26770, annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of the Russian Federation
dated 25 November 1993

From Ukraine has come disturbing news. It concerns the gross violation by that country of its international obligations regarding nuclear weapons. On 18 November 1993, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a resolution relating to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START-I) and the Lisbon Protocol, constituting an integral part thereof, both of which were signed by Ukraine.

The world has long awaited the ratification by Kiev of those instruments. All the remaining parties to them - Russia, the United States, Kazakhstan and Belarus - already ratified them long ago. Action remained outstanding only for the Ukrainian side. Without its approval, it has been impossible to begin the process of making drastic reductions in nuclear weapons.

In the course of many long months, pledges emanated from Kiev to the effect that Ukraine would comply with the obligations which it had assumed vis-à-vis the world community. Very recently, during a meeting of the official delegations of Russia and Ukraine in Massandr, headed by the Presidents of the two countries, Ukraine reaffirmed those pledges in the form of agreements which it signed there.

In fact, however, there now has occurred an outrageous violation of important international instruments, fundamental provisions of which have been rendered virtually null and void by the Ukrainian legislators.

Suffice it merely to point out that it has been officially proclaimed that the nuclear weapons are the State property of Ukraine; that Ukraine has also departed from article V of the Lisbon Protocol, under which it committed itself to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear State, which was a basic condition for its becoming a party to the START-I Treaty; and that instead of complying with its obligation to destroy all the nuclear weapons situated in its territory, Ukraine is proposing to eliminate a mere 36 per cent of the missile launchers and 42 per cent of the nuclear warheads, while the entire remaining nuclear arsenal would belong to Ukraine.

In short, Ukraine is repudiating all the obligations with regard to nuclear weapons which it assumed at both the bilateral and the multilateral level. How is it possible to trust such an international partner?

The Government of the Russian Federation declares that the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine relating to the START-I Treaty is unacceptable, on the grounds that the reservations contained therein subvert the objectives of that Treaty. The reservations in question are incompatible, inter alia, with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

The resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated 18 November 1993 creates a situation in which Russia is not in a position to service, as it has been doing hitherto, the strategic offensive arms situated in Ukrainian

territory. Such servicing in the present circumstances would constitute actions by the Russian Federation in violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The unilateral actions taken by Ukraine, which affect the interests of all States, may call for measures on the part of the international community, including action by the United Nations Security Council, to prevent any act that undermines the nuclear-disarmament process, strategic stability and the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Russia has been and remains faithful to the policy of nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and strictly adheres to the principle of compliance by all countries with their international obligations. The world knows that the Government of the Russian Federation has striven to do all within its power, in response to the wishes of the Ukrainian side, to alleviate implementation by the latter of its international obligations. Russia, for its part, has resolved all issues connected with the receipt by Ukraine of its "peace dividend" from the elimination of all strategic nuclear weapons deployed in its territory. To that end, the relevant agreements have been drafted and signed, including at the level of the government leaders of the two countries. In addition, Russia has given Ukraine all the necessary guarantees of its security provided for by international law.

The Russian side is ready to pursue a constructive dialogue with the Ukrainian side with a view to resolving the whole range of problems concerning nuclear weapons. For that purpose there is a need on the part of Ukraine for an awareness of its responsibility vis-à-vis the international community, for the strict observance of the agreements to which it has appended its signature, and for the genuine, not fictitious, ratification of the START-I Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 24 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letters of intention dated 15 November 1993 from my Government (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF INTENTION BY THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO INSTITUTE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE UNITED KINGDOM BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

15 November, 1993.

Today, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina hereby states our solemn intention to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom before the International Court of Justice for violating the terms of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and of the other sources of general international law set forth in Article 38 of the World Court's Statute. We have already issued formal instructions to that effect to our Attorneys-of-Record before the World Court. They are currently drafting an Application and a Request for Provisional Measures against the United Kingdom. We have instructed our lawyers to file these papers with the World Court as soon as physically possible. In the meantime, we hereby reserve all of our international legal rights against the United Kingdom.

I.

Both the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Kingdom are contracting parties to the 1948 Genocide Convention. Article IX of the Genocide Convention provides as follows:

> "Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute."

We will sue the United Kingdom for violating the following provisions of the Genocide Convention, inter alia:

First, in our Application and Request to the World Court, we will charge that the United Kingdom has failed in their affirmative obligation and refused "to prevent" genocide against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of Article I of the Genocide Convention, which provides as follows:

> "The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in the time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish."

Second, in our Application and Request to the World Court, we

will charge that the United Kingdom has illegally imposed and maintained an arms embargo upon the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of U.N. Charter Article 51 while acting in its capacity as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council. The United Kingdom has also aided and abetted the ongoing genocide against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina by actively opposing all of the efforts by other States to "lift" this illegal arms embargo. For these reasons, we will charge that the United Kingdom has violated Article III, paragraph (e) of the Genocide Convention that expressly prohibits "complicity in genocide." The legal basis for this charge has been developed at length by Judge ad hoc Elihu Lauterpacht in his Separate Opinion attached to the World Court's Order of 13 September 1993 in the Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)), which is currently pending.

Finally, in our Application and Request to the World Court, we will charge that the United Kingdom is both jointly and severally liable for all of the harm that has been inflicted upon the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina because the United Kingdom is an aider and abettor to genocide under the Genocide Convention and international criminal law.

In drafting these legal pleadings for the World Court, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings, our lawyers will also name and implicate other Member States of the U.N. Security Council that have supported this illegal arms embargo in violation of U.N. Charter Article 51, as aiders and abettors to genocide against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will not sue these other States at this time.

We also serve notice upon all of the more than 100 Contracting Parties to the Genocide Convention that each and every one of them has a solemn legal and moral obligation "to prevent" the commission of genocide in and against the People and State of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as required by Article I.

II.

Both the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Kingdom are also contracting parties to the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Article 22 thereof provides as follows:

"Article 22

"Any dispute between two or more States Parties over the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall at the request of any of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court

of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement."

The United Kingdom has promoted options, ostensibly as solutions to the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that are inconsistent with the terms of this treaty.

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This Statement will be circulated to all Members of the United Nations Organization, and will also be filed with the International Court of Justice.

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Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated 26 November 1993 from our Minister for Foreign Affairs (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General and to the Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force

On the occasion of the tragic incident of 24 October 1993 near Novi Travnik, in which a Danish driver was killed and 11 members of the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross wounded, I would like to inform you of the results of the inquiry.

The 3rd Corps HQ, within whose operational zone the incident occurred, in its contacts with international organizations suggested the utilization of routes under the control of the R BH Army so as to avoid possible incidents in the area between the confronting lines of the R BH Army and HVO units. Our units have been precisely instructed how to act when humanitarian convoys pass along the routes under combined control in order to provide for the safety of those convoys.

On 24 October 1993, at about 0800 hours, the HVO took advantage of a humanitarian convoy movement, sneaked to our defence line with convoy vehicles and opened fire at our posts as soon as they had reached the immediate vicinity of our line. The fire opened by the HVO targeted both the R BH Army defence lines and the convoy. The BH Army units, because of the proximity of the convoy and the disposition of its soldiers, were not in a position to and did not fire back, because that would also have put their own soldiers in jeopardy.

From all the facts gathered it can be concluded that the fire that resulted in the killing of the Danish driver and wounding of 11 members of international organizations, was opened by the HVO units. Obviously, the incident was previously planned and its execution aimed at incriminating the R BH Army for jeopardizing humanitarian convoys so as to hinder and halt humanitarian aid deliveries, which actually happened.

The R BH Army units have not only been instructed to exercise utmost caution in respect of humanitarian convoys but also to be actively engaged in seeking for the safest possible transportation routes, in the region of Central Bosnia, in particular. We are very much aware that the continuation of humanitarian convoys is of vital importance for our people in both liberated and occupied territories. Therefore, we will do everything in our power to avoid such incidents, but we are not certain that the opposing side, not dependent on humanitarian convoys because they get their supplies from the neighbouring State, will do the same. I would like to ask you to bear this in mind.

Expressing once more our regret and condolence for the victims of this incident, we ask you to do everything in your power such that similar situations

are avoided and regular humanitarian convoys are maintained. I assure you that the R BH Army units will be at your disposal in order to see this mission successfully implemented.

(Signed) Dr. Irfan LJUBLJANKIĆ
Minister

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1 December 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 44 and 91 (a)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information on the effects of the sanctions on the economic, social and humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 44 and 91 (a).

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

The effects of the sanctions on the economic, social and humanitarian situation in Yugoslavia

The sanctions introduced almost a year and a half ago by the international community through Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993), have had devastating economic, social, humanitarian and other effects with unforeseeable consequences.

The economy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in a particularly precarious position owing to the effects of the sanctions. Total economic losses so far are in excess of 20 billion dollars and the Yugoslav economy has declined to the levels of the 1960s.

According to recent World Bank data, the social product in the SFR of Yugoslavia totalled 70 billion dollars, i.e. US$ 3,000 per capita. Owing to negative trends, primarily because of the country's economic blockade, it is estimated that the per capita income in the FR of Yugoslavia will amount to US$ 200-250 in the end of 1993 with a further downward trend, should the sanctions persist in 1994. Consequently, in 1993 the income in the FR of Yugoslavia has dropped below the poverty line by Western standards. Extremely alarming is the rampant inflation, which destroys the remaining sound fabric of Yugoslav economy and dramatically reduces the living standards of the population. For example, the social product dropped in 1991 by 11 per cent compared to 1990 and in 1992 it dropped by 27 per cent compared to the previous year. It is estimated that in 1993 it will further drop by 30 per cent compared to 1992. The assessments indicate that cumulative losses due to the drop in social product and decrease in the stocks of social capital will amount to $25 billion.

The ban on international transit through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led to the re-direction of commodities and tourist flows.

The perpetuation of the regime of sanctions will ultimately result in the systematic ripping of the country's economic tissue and unchecked social and economic stratification. There seems to be a growing sense of the lack of perspective among young and creative experts in the wake of the sanctions, which contributes to the "brain drain".

The volume of industrial output fell by 21 per cent in 1992. In the first half of 1993 it even dropped by 41 per cent compared to the same period last year. The sectors of metal processing and the electrical industry are hardest hit by the sanctions.

The lack of raw materials, intermediates and fuels even more adversely affected industry. According to information of the Institute for Market Research in Belgrade, in June 1993, 73 per cent of the firms surveyed did not have enough raw materials, whereas as many as 92 per cent had experienced shorter or longer production stoppages.

The decrease in the volume of agricultural production and construction industry was 15 per cent in 1992. Current consumption decreased by 20 per cent whereas investments have been halved. In 1992, export was drastically reduced (50 per cent) and import by 37 per cent in the wake of the sanctions enforced by the European Community and the United States of America. As a consequence, the trade deficit rose to $1.3 billion.

In September 1993, the Sanctions Committee denied the request for the import of natural gas from the Russian Federation for the manufacturing of fertilizers. Owing to the lack of fertilizers alone, it is estimated that the wheat yield was lower by 500,000 tons this year. The fuel shortage has seriously affected the anticipated scope of sowing this year.

Deterioration of the economic situation is also reflected in the rise of unemployment (750,000 officially registered in the FR of Yugoslavia). However, the number of nominally employed is around 1 million and there are 1.2 million pensioners which implies that at the end of 1992 there were over 3 million unemployed or nominally employed persons, in addition to pensioners, receiving social benefits. Practically, this means that around 1 million employed persons sustain the total population of the FR of Yugoslavia of 11 million people plus almost 1 million refugees. Despite the relatively vital private sector in the field of services (trade) even in these difficult conditions, that is not enough to absorb such a substantial overload on the work force.

The devastating consequences of the discriminatory economic blockade were most tellingly reflected in drastic hyperinflation (1,880 per cent in August) and the fall in living standards. Additional problems with perilous social implications are connected to difficulties in extending care to refugees (650,000 registered, plus 200,000 estimated unregistered cases).

The vicinity of war to the FR of Yugoslavia certainly contributes as well. The local currency has been totally devalued. The disruption in supply lines in the cities, due primarily to the lack of fuels coupled with hyperinflation, has resulted in shortages as of late. Basic food staples are more expensive than in the European capitals.

The collapse of economic activities as a result of sanctions has generated a sudden expansion of the grey economy, particularly in the finance and monetary field, i.e. through transactions that contravene existing laws and regulations (the share of cash exceeds 50 per cent of the total money supply as opposed to 10-15 per cent in developed economies; a major part of trade paid for by cash evades taxation, which in turn has to be made up by money emission, with inflationary effects).

In addition, the sanctions and economic crisis have a harsh effect on the private sector and the transformation of the economy regarding privatization. Therefore, the survival of 100,000 private firms has been jeopardized, thus paralysing entrepreneurship as one of the vital segments of economic tissue.

In the field of foreign trade, owing to the economic blockade, the Yugoslav economy stood to lose major markets in the European Community and other European countries. As a result, Yugoslavia has been unable to market its export commodities, which has had devastating effects on export-oriented sectors and on

those firms which rely on imports for their production. Such a situation was a direct outcome of a one-sided suspension of the Agreement on Cooperation between the SFR of Yugoslavia and the European Community and the accompanying Protocols (financial, trade and textile) and of the Agreement with the EC for coal and steel followed by Yugoslavia's exclusion from the list of GSP of all developed countries. Subsequently, our activities in international organizations (United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.), other multilateral (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, World Tourism Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization and others) and bilateral agreements in the field of foreign trade and other forms of economic cooperation were unilaterally suspended. That will have a major negative impact on the terms of Yugoslavia's access to financial markets and of marketing our products on foreign markets after the lifting of sanctions.

The sanctions have dealt a heavy blow to transport and communications in Yugoslavia. The ban on the flights of the Yugoslav Air Transport company was followed by the blockade of all other modes of transport. Resolution 820 (1993) in particular isolated the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the outside world in terms of transport and communications. Yugoslav vessels and aircraft that were abroad at the time were impounded and prohibited from returning to the FR of Yugoslavia. Navigation on the Danube was restricted and Yugoslav ships cannot navigate outside the FR of Yugoslavia's territorial waters. The supply of humanitarian assistance has been particularly hard hit. By a special decision of the Sanctions Committee, the use of the Bar seaport for that purpose has been prohibited. There are 20 Yugoslav sea vessels, 43 river ships and 6 aircraft under the blockade. Their total value exceeds $600 million.

The European Community countries do not admit buses with Yugoslav registration plates or buses with foreign registration plates carrying Yugoslav passengers. As a result, Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad have been prevented from low-cost travel to visit their relatives in the FRY, particularly during Christmas and Easter holidays. Many countries go even further than the relevant Security Council resolutions actually envisage.

Drivers and passengers of vehicles with Yugoslav registration plates are often harassed for hours or even days at border crossings with Hungary, Austria and other countries. Although they possess proper documents for the shipment of humanitarian relief to the FR of Yugoslavia, the police and customs officers delay those vehicles, sometimes for up to a week, under the pretext of checking the validity of the documents, although medicines and other humanitarian help cannot sustain long transportation delays.

The sanctions also resulted in a decrease in the volume of means of transportation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, increased operating costs and the blockade of Yugoslav offices and assets abroad. Owing to the implementation of the sanctions it is impossible to collect foreign dues, estimated at over $1 billion at the end of 1992.

In the field of catering and tourism in 1992, the volume and services dropped by 23 per cent compared to 1991. In 1993 the volume of tourism is still shrinking, since, because of Yugoslavia's international isolation, the number of foreign tourists is decreasing. On the other hand, the number of domestic tourists is also less because of the impoverishment of the population.

The sanctions create almost insurmountable difficulties at the social and humanitarian level in ensuring normal conditions for everyday life. Consequently, in addition to the strangulation of the economy, the sanctions lead to the humiliating pauperization of nationalities who found shelter in the FR of Yugoslavia have been particularly hard hit. (There are 250,000 children among the refugees, who need health care and elementary education, which can hardly be provided by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without outside humanitarian assistance.)

The extremely grave social and humanitarian situation in the FRY under the sanctions imposed by the international community is confirmed by the United Nations document "The Revised inter-agency appeal for the former Yugoslavia" of 8 October 1993, compiled by the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

During the past winter, because of the lack of adequate heating (in some institutions there was no heating whatsoever), the mortality rate of newborns, as well as the elderly and the sick, increased and there were cases of pneumonia and other diseases caused by cold and severe shortages of vital medicines. With another winter looming, if the sanctions are not lifted or at least eased, children, the sick and elderly will be exposed to greater risks.

Until 1991, Yugoslavia had a comprehensive network of health-care institutions, expert personnel and technical equipment capable of providing adequate health protection to all categories of population in accordance with the standards of the World Health Organization. Health-care insurance was all-embracing and health-care protection almost totally free of charge.

The secession of some former Yugoslav republics has resulted in the worsening of the overall economic situation, which has been reflected in particular in the field of health care. The FRY was left without 60 per cent of medicines and materials supplied from the former SFRY republics. The latest medical equipment, imported from Germany and Japan, formerly serviced in Zagreb, had to be put out of use owing to the lack of necessary servicing. The country was suddenly without the medicines formerly imported and without the raw materials to produce them locally, without equipment and spare parts and without the necessary sanitary equipment for general or specialized purposes.

In 1992, the mortality rate due to contagious diseases increased by 37.5 per cent compared to 1991 and the number of contagious epidemics increased 2.5 times. The programme of mandatory child immunization, in accordance with the standards of the World Health Organization, had to be cut down compared to 1988. The percentage of children who received the polio vaccine dropped from 93.3 per cent to 84.45 per cent, whereas DPT vaccine recipients dropped from 91.29 to 84.45 per cent, measles from 91.79 to 80.64. The mortality rate for newborns in Belgrade increased from 14 to 16 per cent in 1992. For the first time in years, one of the major 10 diseases affecting adults is anaemia. The Cardiovascular Center in Belgrade conducted 502 open-heart surgeries in 1991 and only 203 in 1992. Kidney transplant surgeries decreased by 50 per cent.

The health condition of the population drastically deteriorated as a result of the worsening standards of living and long-standing exposure to a situation of stress. General conditions in the hospitals have reached the bottom line and

can only be compared to conditions prevailing during the Second World War. There is a shortage of medicines, disinfectants, cotton wool and bandages and natrium-chloride for water purification. There are instances of many diseases believed to have been eradicated (typhoid, chicken pox, etc.). The number of cases of tuberculosis has also increased, particularly among the refugees, since the lack of X-ray film and medicines has hampered early detection and cure. At the present time, there is a shortage of over 50 per cent of necessary medicaments for primary health protection (antibiotics, etc.). There is a shortage of the necessary medicines for patients with heart conditions and chemicals for dialysis that cannot be locally produced since the raw materials cannot be imported, which would result in the deaths of thousands of patients receiving this therapy.

Although the supply of medicaments is not covered by the sanctions, there is a host of problems in obtaining them from abroad. Moreover, the Sanctions Committee has forbidden Yugoslav manufacturers to import raw materials for drug production into the FRY, which is a heavy blow not only to the pharmaceutical industry but to the health-care system in general, since it is more expensive to purchase ready-to-use drugs and Yugoslav funds abroad have been frozen even for those purposes. At the same time, the FR of Yugoslavia cannot export any goods, the proceeds of which would make it possible to obtain hard currency. The situation is all the more difficult since even before the sanctions were introduced, Yugoslavia was heavily dependent on importing products and necessary substances for the pharmaceutical industry (for medical and sanitary materials 95 per cent of raw materials had to be imported, more than 85 per cent of intermediate goods and over 90 per cent of medical equipment). High-technology equipment (OT, NMR and other) purchased before the imposition of sanctions is wearing down or is out of use because foreign suppliers (Siemens, General Electric, Cocherent and others) refuse to service the equipment and because spare parts, often minor and inexpensive, cannot be bought abroad. There is not enough fuel for ambulances, not even in emergencies.

By resolution 757 (1992), the remittances of pensions and other social security payments from abroad to beneficiaries in Yugoslavia has been discontinued. Consequently, the beneficiaries have been deprived of the basic means for subsistence which, inter alia, runs contrary to paragraph 5 of resolution 757 (1992) whereby payments for humanitarian purposes are exempt from the sanctions regime.

There are 60,000 pensioners in the FR of Yugoslavia who receive pensions from 19 countries with which Yugoslavia has concluded conventions on social security (Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) or with some countries on the basis of national legislature where bilateral agreements have not been concluded (United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Russian Federation and others). In addition, approximately 40,000 children receive child support payments and 500,000 family members of workers employed abroad and pensioners receive health insurance payments from abroad. The discontinuation of such payments from abroad represents the violation of fundamental human rights and basic norms of international law and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

The Sanctions Committee has repeatedly denied the requests of the FR of Yugoslavia to exempt those payments from the regime of sanctions. Finally, on 22 October 1992, the Committee stated that "while Governments may decide to forward social security benefits to recipients in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, it is up to the Government concerned to devise a mechanism for doing so without contravening the mandatory sanctions".

However, despite the Committee's authorization in principle, some foreign partners defy that. A number of countries accepted the Committee's position, whereas others, mostly the EC members, have not demonstrated readiness to do so.

Most of the European countries allow payments to recipients in Yugoslavia through the accounts opened by the beneficiaries in that country (or in a neighbouring country, Hungary or Austria) where payments or social security benefits payments are made. However, the Yugoslav recipients are in a difficult position since this involves travel costs and other inconveniences as they are mostly older people. Some of them have also been subjected to humiliating treatment in the banks only because they were Yugoslav citizens.

All programmes of scientific, technological and technical cooperation with important countries have been suspended, with disastrous effect on the scientific and technological development of the FR of Yugoslavia. Yugoslav scientists have been prevented from obtaining state-of-the-art know-how, exchanges of experts, materials and equipment, and obtaining financial and other support from abroad.

By interrupting the activities of the national programme with the United Nations Development Programme and by not being able to take part in the realization of the regional programme for Europe, Yugoslavia was deprived of $8 million in technical assistance from UNDP. The FR of Yugoslavia has been excluded or prevented from taking part in major international installations or bases (CERN, EARN, BITNET, EURONET, OLIS, CEN, EUROBASE, HOSTOM, DIALOG and others), which in effect has prevented its normal communications with the outside world and obtaining information with a view to adapting Yugoslav economic, technical and scientific standards. Representatives of the FR of Yugoslavia rarely participate in international seminars, symposia and scientific conventions. Advanced training abroad, publications in foreign magazines, the exchange of publications and other scientific and technical and technological information has also been prevented.

The refusal of some countries to send mail (other than letters) to the FR of Yugoslavia, including scientific and other publications and magazines already subscribed to and paid for, represents a violation of the Charter on Human Rights and is an uncivilized act not unprecedented even in the First World War, when international mail was sacrosanct even among the warring parties.

At a time of exceptional importance of information, the flow of information to and from Yugoslavia has been blocked. The exchange of television programmes has been stopped and Yugoslav radio and television were excluded from the European Union for Radio Diffusion.

The sanctions have also had manifold adverse effects on education, although this area is not specifically mentioned in the Security Council resolutions.

Owing to the embargo on oil supplies and oil derivatives, the heating of schools has run into difficulties, which created problems in organizing classes last year.

The sanctions have also had a negative effect on the environment. The ecological blockade affects all citizens and threatens the right of everyone to a safe environment. For example, the lack of spare parts alone leads to increased risks of ecological accidents, air and water pollution, deforestation, etc. Those consequences are not only of a local character: they can also adversely affect areas far beyond Yugoslavia's borders in the form of transborder pollution.

Changes in ethical and moral values also take place in the face of the sanctions. Traditional social values are being lost and criminals, corruption, smuggling and violence thrive, generating widespread fear. At the same time, the sanctions and political isolation of the FR of Yugoslavia tend to radicalize the political situation in the country by destroying social classes, the middle class in particular. Democratic processes are therefore being impeded, since the population so drastically punished by the international community, on the verge of biological survival, cannot afford to contemplate democracy and instead concentrates on mere existence.

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Agenda item 57

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/66 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place between the 18th and 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 57, the First Committee had before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament. 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.16

5. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Belarus, on behalf of Afghanistan, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam introduced a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.16), which was later also sponsored by Austria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, the Philippines and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

6. At its 25th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.16 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking note of paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948, 3/

Noting that in the course of its 1992 and 1993 sessions the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons",

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2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

Taking into account the sections of the reports of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, 4/

1. Reaffirms that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, immediately following the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to these recommendations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of these questions in its annual report to the General Assembly;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), sect. III.G, and ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27), sect. III.F.

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REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Reduction of military budgets:

"(a) Reduction of military budgets;

"(b) Transparency and reduction of military budgets"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/25 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, from 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, from 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 58, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on reduction of military budgets: military expenditures in standardized form reported by States (A/48/271 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) Letter dated 23 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/222).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.2 AND REV.1

5. On 25 October 1993, Germany and Romania submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Reduction of military budgets: transparency of military expenditures" (A/C.1/48/L.2), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, 46/25 of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, dealing with the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters,

"Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

"Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

"Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, 1/ to exchange information annually on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized reporting system,

"Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

"Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

"Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

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1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IX.8, appendix III, p. 488.

"Recalling that the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters stated that the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures should continue in operation and could be further improved,

"1. Calls upon all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means to strengthen the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled 'Transparency of military expenditures'."

6. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Germany, on behalf of Germany and Romania joined by Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.2/Rev.1). In addition, the revised draft resolution was later sponsored by Canada, Haiti, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Panama, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States of America.

7. At its 24th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.2/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Reduction of military budgets: transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, 46/25 of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, dealing with the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, 2/ to exchange information annually on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized reporting system,

Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters stated that the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures should continue in operation and could be further improved,

1. Calls upon all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means to strengthen, and to broaden participation in, the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IX.8, appendix III.

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COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/26 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 59, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning non-compliance with safeguards obligations (A/48/133-S/25556);

(b) Letters dated 30 March and 2 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/126 and A/48/128);

(c) Letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final document of the third Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held at Salvador, Brazil on 15 and 16 July 1993 (A/48/291-S/26242 and Corr.1 and 2);

(d) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/484-S/26552).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.47

5. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November 1993, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/48/L.47), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Latvia, Lithuania, Panama and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

6. At its 26th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.47 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/26 of 6 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions on the question,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements and other obligations on arms

limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements and other obligations not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements and other obligations,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements and other obligations diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the creditability and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively can, inter alia, facilitate the conclusion of additional arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to arms limitations and disarmament obligations would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance with and verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and other obligations,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations has for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Also calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. Welcomes the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

6. Encourages efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament obligations and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

7. Notes the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures for arms limitation and disarmament agreements under study or negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhancing confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations".